GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
LOK SABHA

STARRED QUESTION NO:172
ANSWERED ON:05.05.2016
NRDWP and SBM
Dubey Shri Nishikant ;Patle Smt. Kamla Devi

Will the Minister of DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION be pleased to state:

the present status and mode of implementation of the National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) and Swachh Bharat Mission (Grameen) SBM(G);
(b) the modalities of implementation of the said schemes in rural areas especially in the small habitations located in geographically isolated hilly areas and which are predominantly tribal in character;
(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme for providing piped drinking water supply to the rural habitations;
(d) if so, the details thereof and whether this scheme is likely to be costlier than installing hand pumps for the said habitations in the States like Chhattisgarh and if so, the details thereof; and
(e) whether the Government proposes to allocate additional funds to various States/UTs including Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand under NRDWP and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor ?

Answer

MINISTER OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION
(SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH)

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement referred in the reply to parts (a) to (e) of Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 172 for reply on 05.05.2016
(a) Drinking Water is a State subject and the Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation through its Centrally sponsored Scheme National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) provides financial & technical assistance to various States / UTs to supplement their efforts to provide drinking water supply in the rural areas of the country. Under NRDWP, States Governments are competent to plan, design, approve and implement rural drinking water supply schemes
As on 01.05.2016, there are 17,13,303 rural habitations in the country, out of which 13,15,148 habitations are fully covered where at least 40 litres per capita per day (lpcd) drinking water is being provided; 3,39,353 habitations are partially covered where less than 40 lpcd of drinking water is being provided and 58,802 habitations are quality affected where the drinking water is contaminated. A total of 76.76% of the rural habitations are fully covered with the availability of 40 lpcd drinking water.
The Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) {SBM-G} has been launched on 2nd October, 2014. The SBM (G) aims at attaining Swachh Bharat by 2nd October, 2019 by accelerating sanitation coverage in the rural areas. Since the launch of SBM(G), there is a spurt in the progress made under the programme. Against the expected outcome of 50 lakh for individual latrines for the year 2014-15, 58,54,987 latrines were constructed, which is an achievement of 117% of the target. During 2015-16, 127.41 lakh toilets have been constructed. Since the launch of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) on 2nd October, 2014, 176.90 lakh toilets have already been constructed upto 25.04.2016. A baseline survey was conducted in 2012-13 by the States, as per which, the rural sanitation coverage was 38.81%. This has increased to 51.80% as on 25.04.2016. Also, 13 districts, 178 blocks, 23045 Gram Panchayats and 54732 villages have been declared Open Defecation Free (ODF) as on 25.04.2016. The focus of the Swachh Bharat Mission has shifted to behavior change and usage of toilets.
(b) to (d) NRDWP envisages providing drinking water supply to the rural population which includes piped drinking water supply. For predominantly remote and sparsely populated tribal areas, the Government has implemented a solar power based dual pump water supply schemes with the assistance from the National Clean Energy Fund (NCEF) in the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Odisha, Telangana, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar. Another scheme across the country in collaboration with the Ministry of New & Renewable energy (MNRE) is currently on to cover 20,000 rural habitations with piped water supply. These schemes use solar power to extract water from the underground and are suitable to remote areas which have no electricity or have erratic supply of power.
Piped water supply scheme are costlier than providing drinking water through hand pumps. As reported by State Govt. of Chhattisgarh, unit cost of hand pump installation is nearly Rs. 1000/- per person whereas unit cost of piped water supply scheme is nearly Rs. 2200/- per person.
Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin) is being implemented taken district as a unit. Gram Panchayats have a pivotal role in the implementation of Swachh Bharat Mission (Gramin). The programme is to be implemented through the Panchayati Raj Institutions at all levels. For North Eastern and Hilly States sharing pattern between Centre and State is 90:10. The goal of SBM(G) is to achieve universal toilet coverage in the entire rural India by the 2nd October, 2019. It is reiterated that provisioning of sanitation facilities for Schedule Tribes (STs) is an integral part of SBM(G). Adequate priority is given for construction of Individual household latrines for STs. Each year, 10% of total allocation is reserved for STs.
(e) No, Madam. Under NRDWP, there is no provision of allocating additional funds to any State. However, any additional release of funds to any State / UT can be made at the end of the financial year after taking into account their requirement, the extent of utilization of the fund by them and the availability of savings at the national level.